

The Times-Dispatch

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.
Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as Second-Class Matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year. \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by Carrier, 12 cents per week, or 50 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by Carrier, 5 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 year.

All Unassigned Communications will be rejected.

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Uptown Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 619 East Broad Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1903.

Persons leaving the city for the summer should order The Times-Dispatch mailed to them. Price, 50 cents per month.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

The determination of the military authorities to relieve the troops here of what may be termed merely police duty, but to hold them for a while longer in readiness to suppress riots, is reasonable, and is what most thinking people have been daily expecting them to do.

The city government has had ample time to recover from its surprise and to organize a force to protect the lives and property of its citizens; but it has been slow to act independently of the military. It has relied too much upon the soldiers. Now it must face the situation seriously, which fact is recognized by the Police Board, who have asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 to employ extra officers, we presume. In our judgment, they would better have asked for \$20,000 or \$25,000 at once and made ready for a long and tough campaign—if it is to come. It is all-important that we should show the earnestness of our purpose. Yes, the Police Commissioners ought to have ample means at their command, and be allowed discretion when and where and how to spend it.

The long and the short of the story is that our city government is now going to have a grave responsibility put upon it, and it must brace up to meet it. It would better provide twice as much money and twice as many men as are needed than to fall short should a critical time come. It is an ancient, but incontestably true, adage, which teaches that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

As we said yesterday, the Governor cannot be expected to keep the troops here indefinitely. He is in duty bound to bring this expense to an end as soon as possible, and, unless the situation changes, we presume he will continue to reduce the military force here until all the companies are dismissed and Richmond is left to take care of itself.

To show ourselves incapable of self-government now would be a most damaging and distressing thing, and would cost us dearly. If the troops had to be summoned from their homes to return here, we should never hear the last of it, and in one way or another, sooner or later, we would be made to pay for it.

The Mayor, City Council and police authorities of Richmond ought now to make ready to exercise the power that is theirs. No matter what the cost, peace and order should be preserved here. And to that end those highest in authority should be the most active in exhibiting the qualities of leadership and in enforcing the law, and particular care should be exercised in choosing special officers.

In short, our city government, from head to foot, must brace up to meet these new responsibilities. So, too, ought the county of Henrico and the city of Manchester.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In the last number of the Political Science Quarterly the Panama Canal is the subject of a thoughtful and instructive article from the pen of Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania. He gives particular attention to the question of the title, privileges and franchises of the old canal company, and discusses also the nature of the concession asked of the Republic of Colombia. He summarizes, too, the treaty proposed to be made between this country and Colombia, and which has been ratified by the United States Senate.

By this treaty yet to be ratified by Colombia—the United States is given authority to establish and enforce regulations for the use of the Canal Railway and the ports, and to tolls and other charges. It stipulates that construction work shall begin within two years from the date of the ratification of the convention, and that the canal shall be completed within twelve years after the period of two years—unless the completion of the work within that time is rendered impossible by obstacles at present impossible to foresee, in which case the period of construction may be prolonged for twelve years more.

Our country is thus given twenty-six years to carry out the project of a lock canal. If we should decide upon a sea-level canal, we may have ten years more to complete the task.

The author is of the opinion that we shall probably not require more than ten years for the canal's construction. To administer justice within the canal's term, the United States, the

treaty provides for three kinds of courts. Colombia is to establish one to settle controversies between its citizens and the people of any foreign nation other than the United States; the United States is to maintain courts to settle disputes between our citizens and the people of any foreign country other than Colombia; the United States and Colombia are to unite in establishing civil and criminal courts to settle controversies between citizens of the United States and Colombia, and between citizens of all countries other than Colombia and the United States.

The canal is to be neutral in perpetuity in conformity with the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, but we have the right to protect it in case of need. The canal is to be a neutral highway for the commerce of the world, thus carrying into practical effect a principle held by this country for more than half a century. "The United States stands responsible for the maintenance of the principle of neutrality. We have given our pledge to Great Britain and Colombia, and no one doubts that our pledge will be faithfully kept."

In conclusion, Professor Johnson summarizes the chief features of the proposed treaty as follows:

As a compensation for the privileges obtained from Colombia by this concession, the United States is to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 in gold at the time the exchange of ratifications, and \$20,000,000 annually, the annual payments to begin nine years hence. The lump sum to be paid Colombia is somewhat larger than we had expected to pay, but the amount is not excessive. Although the United States is to pay Colombia, it should be borne in mind that Colombia is making important financial concessions to the United States. She is not only leasing to us a strip of country six miles broad across the Isthmus, but she is renouncing her claim (1) to the annual payment of \$20,000,000 now received from the Panama Railroad Company, and (2) her share of the profits from the operation of the canal. According to the concession now held by the Panama Canal Company, Colombia was to receive from five to eight per cent. of the gross receipts from the operation of the canal, and the concession stipulates that this annual payment from the gross receipts shall not be less than \$20,000,000. The railroad belongs to the canal company, and when the United States buys out the canal company, our country will own the railroad. Thus Colombia is surrendering a present annuity of \$20,000,000 and a prospective income of \$20,000,000 or more, for the Panama Railroad Company provides that in 1904 the railroad shall become the property of the Colombian Government. (4) Likewise the canal company held by the Panama Canal Company shall revert to the Colombian Government at the end of ninety-nine years from the date of the completion of the canal. It loses the right of future ownership of the railroad and canal properties.

THE STATUE OF LEE.

The Chicago Tribune is one of the strongest and most influential of the Republican papers in the West. What it says carries great weight with many people and we are glad to see that it takes a firm stand against the proposition that the Grand Army of the Republic shall pronounce against the placing of Lee's statue in the Capitol at Washington.

The Tribune insists that the Grand Army shall not lend its sanction to such a scheme, and argues that if it does it will be lending its weight to the cause "against which it fought for four years—the cause of disunion." Such action, it says, would do much to "relight the fires of sectionalism—fires which until within the last year or two seemed about to go out forever."

Our contemporary believes that if Congress forbids Virginia to place Lee's statue in the Capitol, Virginia will leave the pedestal vacant. And it asks would not the other Southern States also nominate famous Confederates, and on being refused, leave their pedestals vacant? "And would not those empty places do more to preserve the fame of the heroes of the Lost Cause? Would not a statutory hall but half filled with statues be a perpetual token that the North and the South will not unite in heart so long as the North treats the South as an enemy conquered, instead of a friend reconciled?"

So the Tribune wishes Virginia to choose freely, and the dead whom she deities to commemorate. "If, it adds, 'she honors Lee above all, but Washington, let her place his statue in the Capitol. He was a great and good man, although he stood by his State instead of the Union.'"

We do not know whether the advice of the Tribune will prevail or not with the Grand Army of the Republic when it meets in annual encampment at San Francisco, but the spirit exhibited in the Tribune's editorial shows that there will be serious opposition to the Grand Army's meddling in this matter.

It is Virginia's right to put a statue of Lee in the Capitol. It was for her to say whether she would exercise that right or not. She has said, in effect, that she will do so, and that the two statues she will furnish will be those of Washington and Lee, and the order for the construction of them has been given. Now for the Grand Army of the Republic to throw its influence in favor of a repeal of the existing law or to file a protest against its execution would be mischievous in the extreme, and, as the Tribune well says, would be destructive to good feeling between the two sections of our country.

Virginia no doubt will choose a suitable monument to present these statues to the nation, but no matter what happens she will not beg to do what the whole country ought to be glad to see her do.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Lowell, Mass., is reported to be the only city of any size in the United States which shows a falling off in its postal receipts for the six months ending June 30th. The falling off in Lowell, which was quite large, is attributed solely to the long-continued and futile strike of the mill operatives, which cut so deeply into the business prosperity of the city during the months of April, May and June.

The business of the postoffice of any city is the surest index to the condition of business in general, and in this instance shows "what a strike will do for the business of a live town. Thus we see that there are people who suffer from strikes who are not directly or even indirectly concerned in the controversy that may exist between strikers and employers, and that is the horror of these troubles. If the street car company of Richmond and the striking motormen and conductors were the only sufferers they might fight to a Kilkenny cat finish, if it pleased them to do so, and the public would care but little, but in the very nature of the case this cannot be.

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VICTORIOUS MOSQUITOES.

For the past few years we have been reading much of scientific efforts to blot out, or at least to suppress, the mosquito. We first heard of some kind of electric process that was to put an end to the millions of little pests that might venture into the air that was to be charged with this electricity, harmless to everything except mosquitoes. Then came several other schemes to exterminate the insects, schemes that because of their failure to rid us of the pests need not be recalled in this connection, and finally, came the kerosene plan to do away with the mosquito before it should come into existence by smothering the life out of the eggs before they have a chance to reach the surface of the waters in which they are supposed to be hiding until hatching time. This latter scheme promised a great deal, and the Mayor of one of our Virginia towns, Winchester, if we mistake not, had so much faith in the kerosene remedy, he spent much time and no inconsiderable amount of money in experimenting. He planted kerosene oil all about Winchester and smeared it all over the stagnant ponds in and about the town. Recently he has owned up that the kerosene remedy is not worth the candle, so to speak, and that his bailiwick is just as prolific of mosquitoes as ever it was.

But the grand national campaign of suppression and extermination was to be in and around New Jersey. New York and Long Island, where it is admitted that the worst breeds of mosquitoes and more of them are to be found than anywhere on earth, and this summer was to be the time for the final extermination. The campaign is going on, or has been going on, for according to reports received from special war correspondents on the field by the Springfield Republican, it is now about over, the mosquito plague so far is worse than ever. The same word comes from the Long Island and New Jersey summer resorts. It is even asserted that the scientific attempts aimed at this year to breed mosquitoes, rather than to kill them, whatever may be the result in the long run. Somebody in Bronx even argues that all, while it may stifle the growth of the mosquito for a limited period, in the end nourishes them far beyond any natural food.

All this will be sad news to Norfolk. Newport News and some other sections of Virginia, where millions of the Jersey brand of "skeeters" have been imported and started in business.

AMERICAN POPE, POSSIBLY.

A Rome cablegram to the New York World quotes Cardinal Oreglia, the camerlengo, or chamberlain of the Vatican, as saying that the spiritual power of the Pope is waning in Italy, because of the eternal controversy about temporal power. He thinks Cardinal Gibbons' election to the papacy would end all this. We quote:

"A foreign cardinal, on becoming Pope, could easily renounce temporal power, without loss of dignity or consistency, because, as a foreigner, he could not claim any right to rule as a sovereign over even a small part of Italy. Hence his renouncing all claims and rights would be the only natural course for him."

"No European cardinal could be selected to succeed Pope Leo, for fear of international complications between Italy and some European government over the temporal jurisdiction."

The only solution of the difficulty would be the selection of Cardinal Gibbons for the important position. He is, as you know, an American, and his election as Pope would bring to the church the influence and the power and the wealth of the numerous and earnest Catholics of the United States, which is at present the most prosperous field of our church."

At Hampton, Ark., on Tuesday, Governor Jefferson Davis and Judge Carroll D. Wood discussed public questions before a crowd of 1,000 persons. In the course of which Wood caught Davis by the coat collar and hit at him.

Wood is a member of the Supreme Court, and it was because of some of Davis' animadversions upon that body that Wood's anger was aroused. Wood's blow hardly reached Davis, as bystanders interfered. Later on explanations were made and peace restored.

Davis had been understood as characterizing the Supreme Court as corrupt.

The Hartford Times comments on the suit that has been instituted in this city by a woman against the Broad Street Five and Ten Cent Store for damages sustained by having a leg broken in the rush to the bargain counter. The Times says: "There is a suggestion in this case for the department store managers of the country. Let them offer adequate accident insurance to those who take the lead in the rush to the bargain counters. We feel sure that the plan will work to the advantage of the proprietors who adopt it."

There is said to be mild complaint in Rome that the President of the United States has not made any inquiries about the condition of the Pope. Perhaps they do not quite understand over in Rome what cracker-jack good newspapers the President subscribes to in this country.

Another case of the "usual crime," near Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, and it took an exceedingly quick moving sheriff to save the negro brute from a mob made up of enraged farmers, who did not hesitate to declare their intention to lynch him.

Hurrah for that Albany, N. Y., mob that went out on a lynching frolic. It did not claim to have been engineered by a Southerner. Maybe if it had been it would have outwitted the sheriff who saved the negro.

Boston has the boss union depot of the country. The number of trains in and out of it is 820 on week days and 245 on Sundays, an increase of 28 over last year. This is said to be far more than are handled at any other station in the United States, and more, we think, than enter and depart from two largest stations in London.

A Danville jury has arranged another job for the sheriff, and that big oaken galloos which has been doing good work in putting down a certain class of lawlessness in and about that community.

Something of a presidential boom for Judge George Gray, of Delaware, has been launched. It is said that the miners of the Pennsylvania coal regions favor him for the Democratic nomination.

It is the candid opinion of quite a number of English dukes that our Admiral Cotton is "as fine as split silk, don't yer know."

A few more days like the past two or three, and we will have to renew our boast of Richmond's superiority as a summer resort.

Colonel Wayne Anderson seems to be of the opinion that policemen should be made to police, and the Colonel is dead right.

The "Iowa Idea" has narrowed down to a fixed determination to make this year's corn crop the biggest in the history of the State.

The up-country editors who are doing up Ocean View are fast learning how to fish without a striped cork.

The cool wave of the last few days must have been mighty disappointing to Prophet Hicks.

Chicago takes a city directory census every month or two. The latest gives the Windy City 2,231,000 population.

The Kentucky Republicans are men after Hanna's own heart. They are "standing pat."

New Canton District, in Buckingham county, varies the monotony of things by going "wet."

Petersburg strikers are also tired of walking.

All the returns from the Fourth of July lockjaw crusade are not yet in.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

It looks as if there might soon be inaugurated an exodus of negroes from North Carolina. The ghost of the "Lost Cause" seems to be no more for them anywhere in the North-east States, and the animosity of the whites toward them is evidently on the increase.

The Goldsboro Argus, in an article making the tramp a kind of barometer, says:

The tramp is a sort of business barometer. He finds out as soon as the next week what sections are the most prosperous and makes tracks in the opposite direction. There are men in various parts of the North-to-day agents of farmers offering large wages for labor, and even then there are not enough workmen for the harvest.

Fields. The cities of the South are alive of industry and commerce and every honest, sober, energetic man who wants to work can get something to do. And the tramp is no longer in our midst.

The Raleigh News-Observer has this editorial paragraph:

Bishop Coke Smith, in a sermon at Roanoke, Va., on Sunday, said that the true history of the Civil War has never been written, and it will be another generation before an impartial account of that conflict will be given to the public. He is right. A distinguished Confederate soldier said in Raleigh last week that when the true history of the war was written Forest would be given first place and Jackson second place among Confederate generals. The true estimate cannot be made by the generation that participated in the struggle.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says:

The tobaccoists have taken upon themselves the task of raising \$25,000 for a North Carolina South Sea Expedition. They have resolved to get up that tidy sum, and will come pretty near doing it, too.

The Durham Herald says:

The gentlemen who are mentioning North Carolinians for President, Vice-President and the like are putting ideas into people's heads that will give the party trouble later on.

DAILY FASHION HINTS.

SHIRT WAIST.

The two box-plaits in the front of this shirt waist are ornamented by large pearl buttons. This design will be found a very desirable model for a white linen, cheviot, madras, pongee or mohair. The stock collar is also included in the waist pattern.

Detailed information as to the amount of material required, etc., accompanies the pattern.

Leaf Tobacco and "Trusts."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

After reading your answer to your Amherst correspondent concerning supply and demand, I take this opportunity to express my surprise at the result. Your Amherst correspondent quoted several commodities, upon which he could base an opinion as to what they were doing when the market was asking "Shall the rowdy or the citizen run the government?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

And, in the same issue, the citizen—Fredericksburg Free Lance:

Petersburg Index-Appar:

Our columns have had strikes as well as Richmond, but, so far as we are informed, the capital of Virginia is unique in one respect, viz: the overt and active participation of the citizenry in the strike, paid guardians of the public peace—being with the law-breakers.

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Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Norfolk Dispatch correctly sums up the situation thus:

In a strike railway strike everyone is represented by the riding public, upon whom both sides depend for the money to pay their salaries.

The Rockingham Register makes this point:

The Western Union Telegraph Company has substituted colored for white messengers in Atlanta. They ought to try a similar experiment in Evansville, Ind. The populace out there have ways of making the colored messengers feel that they were never dreamed of in Atlanta.

The Bristol Courier remarks:

"Turn the rascals out!" would make a most excellent and appropriate Democratic campaign slogan, but we doubt if any Presidential possibility could be attached to date would accept the nomination on a platform pledging him to the accomplishment of such a vast undertaking in the four short years.

The Charlottesville Progress, discussing the Barksdale law, says:

It will not be strictly observed by candidates and the friends may be taken for granted, but if its violations are rigidly punished in the first instance there will be a reasonable hope of its becoming effective. That it may become effective is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. The curse of the country is the rascals, and the rascals are the "good old days before the war" Virginia was free from, absolutely free from, this stigma.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot says:

It is announced that Gould will make Richmond the terminus of his great system. If he had come to Norfolk instead, he would have found a live town and a deep water terminus worth the while.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The largest ship in the world, the Narragansett, has just been launched in the city of Bath, England. It is 300 feet long, 45 feet wide and will be discharged at the rate of 900 tons an hour.

The Glen, which the Magnetic Pole expedition, has sailed for Greenland and will attempt to pass north of the American continent to Bering Strait. This will take the party near the North Pole.

British India buys abroad \$250,000,000 worth a year, of which the United States supplies \$37,720,000, or about one-ninth. The largest item from the United States is \$1,000,000 worth of kerosene oil.

The largest factory of chemicals in the world is said to be the aniline and soda establishment of Baden, Germany. The works employ 148 scientific chemists, 75 technical engineers, 305 clerks and more than 6,000 workmen.

Within seven years Germany has laid 7,373 miles of ocean cable at a cost of \$7,000,000. The cable will be sent to London to New York, via the Azores, 4,813 miles; Shanghai to Tsintau and Chefoo, 723 miles, and Germany to England, 230 miles.

For high-grade work requiring great precision and excellence there is to be found in nearly every leading machine shop in Germany a group of American tools—a silent tribute to the remarkable position held in the world-to-day by the American machine tool work.

Personal and General.

Sarah Bernhardt will be fifty-nine years old in October.

Dr. Frederick Mueller, of Chicago, at one time assistant to Dr. Adolf Lorenz, of Vienna, has been elected professor of orthopedic surgery at the Milwaukee Medical College.

Vicar General William Burne, of the Archdiocese of Boston, has instructed all the priests of the various parishes to "say much less about the Pope's death, as soon as reliable news of the Pope's death arrives."

Probably the oldest public officer in the nation is Judge John Slaughter, assistant to the State Librarian of Wyoming, who has just passed his ninety-fourth birthday.

Dr. O. H. Tittmann, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will sail for Europe on the 23d to represent this government at a conference of this kind will meet this year in the Danish Parliament building at Copenhagen on August 4th.

Remarks About Richmond.

Fredericksburg Free Lance:

In the meantime the people of Virginia are wondering how much more those six hundred and thirty-five "good old days before the war" are going to cost the Commonwealth. The amount is already in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Norfolk Dispatch:

One of the surest ways to get arrested in Richmond is to have a striker kill you with a brick, a cobblestone or piece of iron.

Richmond, too, has been compelled to take its turn. And it is asking the same question that other cities are asking: "Shall the rowdy or the citizen run the government?"—Brooklyn Eagle.

And, in the same issue, the citizen—Fredericksburg Free Lance:

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The consolidation of these two companies?

Reedy, Va., July 12, 1903. G. T. ALLEN.

If there was a "sudden drop" it may have been caused as our friend suggests, but has there been any change in the leaf tobacco values that may not be accounted for by the law of supply and demand? Richmond tobacco dealers tell us that the market is as high now as at any time last fall.

There is very little raw material left and that is high. The dealers here tell us, and one of them says that millions of money can be raised here to pay 6 and 6 cents for such tobacco as sold last November at from 12 to 15 cents—millions of it.—(Ed. Times-Dispatch.)

Let Virginia Choose Whom She Will.

Every State in the Union has the right to place the statues of her two favorite sons in the Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. Virginia has about decided that one of her two shall be Robert E. Lee. The selection of Lee is a point to have given offense to the Grand Army of the Republic, and it is now planned to propose at the next encampment of that body in San Francisco next month, a resolution requesting Congress to enact that the statue of no man who ever opposed the Union shall be permitted a place in Statuary Hall.

The Grand Army should lend no sanction to such a scheme. If it does it will be lending its weight to the cause that is the cause of disunion. Such an action on the part of the Grand Army would do much to relight the fires of sectionalism that have been smoldering for years—two seemed about to go out forever.

If Congress forbade Virginia to place Lee's statue in the Capitol, it is not sure that Virginia would then decide to leave the pedestal vacant? And would not the other Southern States also nominate famous Confederates, and on being refused, leave their pedestals vacant? And would not those empty places do more to preserve the fame of the heroes of the Lost Cause? Would not a statutory hall but half filled with statues be a perpetual token that the North and the South will not unite in heart so long as the North treats the South like an enemy conquered instead of a friend reconciled?

The waver of a bloody shirt is not what he wishes to be considered—an ultra patriot. On the contrary, he is an enemy to his country. The allegiance of Americans is to the United States, not to the North and not to the South. In 1861 we could not have united unless by fighting. To-day we cannot have it, except superficially, unless by peace.

Let Virginia choose the dead she wishes to commemorate. If she honors Lee above all, but Washington, let her place his statue in the Capitol. He was a great and a good man, although he stood by his State instead of the Union. The North as well as the South may take pride in his American for the purity of his life and his military genius, although the South as well as the North does now rejoice that his name is not on the list of the greatest men of the North, Grant and Lincoln, were magnanimous to the South. They tried to soothe and heal the wounds of the blood, and the South men were not so magnanimous, but essayed to humiliate still further the ruined land. Which of these examples should we follow in the present generation?

If the North condemns the dead heroes of the South, the South will make them martyrs, and their pale shadows will do the work of the living. Their legions ever did to further and continue the lost cause of disunion. The North granted a complete amnesty to the rebels, and the South refused to accept it. Lee said: "Chicago Tribune.

The Greatest American Poem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir:—Elbert Hubbard says that Joaquin Miller has written the best poem ever penned by an American. I send you a copy from "The Philistine" for July, in which Elbertus gives a rare description of his visit to Joaquin and his mother.

B. B. M.

COLUMBUS.